

LOW WAGES CAUSE INDUSTRIAL UNREST SAYS COMMISSION

Frank P. Walsh Completes Two Year Investigation of Labor Conditions

TO PRESENT REPORT AT NEXT CONGRESS

Workers of Nation, Declares Document, Through Compulsory and Oppressive Methods, Legal and Illegal, Are Denied Full Products of Their Toil

(By the Associated Press.)

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 29.—Low wages was found to be the basic cause of industrial unrest in the report which Frank P. Walsh, chairman of the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations, and the labor members of that body, will present to Congress as a result of the commission's two-year investigation into the subject.

The report embodying the personal findings of Mr. Walsh and concurred in by Commissioners John B. Lennon, James O'Connell, and Austin B. Garretson, was made public here today.

"The workers of the nation, through compulsory and oppressive methods, legal and illegal, are denied the full product of their toil," it was declared in the report, and the resulting industrial dissatisfaction was said to have reached "proportions that already menace the social good will and the peace of the nation." Responsibility for the condition under which they live was placed primarily upon the workers themselves, who "blind to their collective strength and often times deaf to the cries of their followers have suffered exploitation and the invasion of their most sacred rights without resistance."

Commission's Report.

The report in part follows: "We find the basic cause of industrial dissatisfaction to be low wages, or stated in another way, the fact that the workers of the nation through compulsory and oppressive methods, legal and illegal, are denied the full product of their toil."

"We further find that unrest among the workers in industry has grown to proportions that already menace the social good will and the peace of the nation. Citizens numbering millions smart under a sense of injustice and oppression."

"The extent and depth of industrial unrest can hardly be exaggerated. State and national conventions of labor organizations, numbering many thousands of members have cheered the names of leaders imprisoned for participation in a campaign of violence, conducted as one phase of a conflict with organized employers."

"Employers have created and maintained small private armies and used these forces to intimidate and suppress their striking employees by deporting, imprisoning, assaulting, and killing their leaders. Elaborate spy systems are maintained to discover and forestall the movements of the enemy. The use of State troops in policing strikes has bred a bitter hostility to the militia system."

Justice Defeated.

"Courts, legislatures, and governors have been rightfully accused of serving employers to the defeat of justice, and while counter-charges come from the employers and their agents, with almost negligible exceptions, it is the wage-earners who believe, assert and prove that the very institutions of their country have been perverted by the power of the employer."

"To the support of the militant and aggressive propaganda of organized labor has come, within recent years a small but rapidly increasing host of ministers, college professors, writers, journalists, and others of the professional classes, distinguished in many instances by exceptional talent which they devote to agitation, with no hope of material reward."

"We find the unrest here described to be but the latest manifestation of the age long struggle of the race for freedom of opportunity for every individual to live his life to its highest end."

Industry Changed.

"The unrest of the wage-earner has been augmented by recent changes and developments in industry. Chief of these are the rapid and universal introduction and extension of machinery by which unskilled workers may be substituted for the skilled, and an equally rapid development of means of rapid transportation and commu-

nication by which private capital has been enabled to organize in great corporations.

"Work formerly done at home or in small neighborhood shops, has been transferred to great factories where the individual worker becomes an impersonal element under the control of impersonal corporations. Women in increased numbers have followed their work from the home to the factory and even children have been enlisted."

"Now, more than ever the profits of great industries under centralized control pour into the coffers of stockholders and directors who never have so much as visited the plants and who perform no service in return. And while vast inherited fortunes, representing zero in social service to the credit of their possessors, automatically treble and multiply in volume two-thirds of these who toil from eight to twelve hours a day receive less than enough to support themselves and their families in decency and comfort."

No Political Liberty.

"We find that many entire communities exist under the arbitrary economic control of corporation officials charged with the management of an industry or group of industries and we find that in such communities political liberty does not exist and its forms are hollow mockeries."

"In larger communities where espionage becomes impossible the wage-earner, who is unsupported by a collective organization, may enjoy freedom of expression outside the workshop, but there his freedom ends. And it is a freedom more apparent than real. For the house he lives in, the food he eats, the clothing he wears, the environment of his wife and children and his own health and safety are in the hands of the employer, through the arbitrary power he exercises in fixing his wages and working conditions."

"The responsibility for the conditions which have been described above, we declare rests primarily upon workers, who blind to their collective strength and oftentimes deaf to the cries of their followers have suffered exploitation and the invasion of their most sacred rights without resistance. A large measure of responsibility must, however, attach to the great mass of citizens. But, until the workers themselves realize their responsibility and utilize to their collective power, no action who the governmental or altruistic can work any genuine and lasting improvement."

"We call upon our citizenship regardless of politics or economic conditions to use every means of agitation, all avenues of education and every department and function of government to eliminate the injustices exposed by this committee to the end that each laborer may secure the whole product of his labor."

Wilson—Great Tobacco Market and the Home of Good Schools

(Continued from Page One.)

in the Wilson schools. The child that shows greater ability to get ahead may go ahead and is encouraged. If it can get out of the first grade in six months, more power to it, says the Coon theory, and out it goes. It makes its own grades, and tackles a new grade any day in the year that it is ready for it, instead of just once a year in company with the whole class. It is easy to see where this is leading. But the same freedom is extended the children who are not doing the same rapid work. If a boy is found lagging behind in his lessons the teacher suggests that if he will come to her after the others are dismissed she will try to untangle the hard knots he is meeting with. Children are not "kept in" at Wilson like they were in our days. Education is not regarded here as a penalty for a grave crime. The effort is made to lead the child away from that old idea that the teacher is the hereditary enemy of an unhappy victim who has been sentenced to six or eight years in school.

Negro Schools Well Cared For.

Another thing that strikes me as a mighty good one among the many good Wilson ideas I found is the way Mr. Coon is handling the negro schools. Wilson is trying to train the colored children as well as the white children on the ground that the more efficient every individual can be made the more efficient the whole community will be. The colored schools of Wilson are creditable to the town and to the entire people, white and black. They are modeled after the same ideals that are shown by the plans of the white schools. At one of the big schools for colored children has been through the summer a well kept garden, and in the building are facilities for teaching cooking, sewing, and those useful things that are also taught in the white schools. The men at the head of the schools of Wilson want to give every child a chance to make itself as competent as possible for the work that will fall to its lot in the future. I asked Mr. Coon how the white folks in Wilson looked on the education of the negro and he said that the sentiment is that every thing should be made as efficient as possible, white man, black man, mule, plow or any-

thing entering into the world's work and that the white people of Wilson figure that they can certainly educate the white child to keep up with progress as well as the educated negro can with all his handicaps.

A lot of significance is in that expression of getting all the efficiency there is to get from every factor, and in the confidence that the white man does not have to further handicap the negro in order that the white man may win in the race. The white folks of Wilson have the confidence of their own ability.

I have no idea whether the schools for the colored people are at the bottom of the ambition that is shown by the race, but even if it is merely a coincidence the white folks of Wilson take a certain pride in pointing out the creditable colored churches of the town, the colored hospital, which has high rank among the hospitals of the State, and other evidences of progress by the negroes of the community. It strikes me that Wilson has blazed a trail in the educational wilderness that other counties are certain to follow, for all useful innovations soon become the common property of everybody.

Population Mounting.

This is the gait Wilson is going. In 1890 its population was 2,126. Ten years later it had grown to 3,525, and in another ten years to 6,717. What it is doing just now I have no idea, but on all hands are apparent the signs of more than ordinary growth. By this I mean not particularly a growth of population, but a growth of those things that change a country village to a modern city, with modern ways and modern ambitions. Wilson has started out on several new lines, and the vote for a hundred thousand dollars for more new things is an indication that the town has by no means arrived at the place to stop.

Around Wilson is a fertile farming country, and a lot of good farmers are showing what the land is for. While tobacco is a big crop in Wilson county it is not the only one. Cotton knows how to grow on the Wilson county farms, the county average to the acre being up to the high average maintained by North Carolina, which is the highest average of any State in the Union, and the corn-producing ability of Wilson is above the State average. Soil and climate conditions permit of endless diversification, and the practice of the leading farmers coupled with the training in the farm-life school signify that the opportunities will be utilized as fast as the population can be able to handle the advantages that are on all sides. For Wilson is like every other county of North Carolina. It has room for a great increase of people.

Well Located.

Wilson is an exceedingly well located town. It has a lot of near neighbors in Rocky Mount, Goldsboro, Greenville, Kinston, etc., and it will be one of a bunch of thrifty towns surrounded by thrifty farm and village communities that will make of North Carolina in a few years another such compact and prosperous region as some of the Middle West. Only there will be always this difference, that while the West is hampered by the severity of winter the Wilson communities will be blessed by the benefits that come from milder weather and longer season for out-of-door work. What that means is apparent to anybody who can count the difference between the days of seven or eight months and the days of ten or eleven months.

We look now with admiration on the compact settlement of Iowa, for instance, or Illinois, or Ohio. But we need not worry about our own State in comparison with any of them. It has taken North Carolina a little longer to recover from the war and catch its step again, but that is done, and the movement is forward now. A half a day in Wilson and in the country around, looking over the farms that line the improved roads, and over the warehouses and business places and handsome homes and noting the improvements contemplated, will tell to any ordinary observer that Wilson is town that nobody will need to be ashamed of. The same signs will tell that all of North Carolina will be following the path Wilson outlines, for the whole State is broadening and is ambitious to keep up with progress no matter how fast it may lead. All may not follow in the big tobacco market, but all will follow in the educational examples and in the tasty town building and in the things that can be limited, for those things are within reach of all communities, once they are started in one place.

Southern's Revenues Decreases.

(Special to The News and Observer.)

Washington, Aug. 28.—The results of operation of Southern Railway Company for the months of July, 1915 and 1914, exclusive of interest, rentals and other income charges, were announced by Comptroller A. H. Plant today as follows: Gross revenue, July, 1915, \$5,241,635; July, 1914, \$5,705,119; decrease \$463,484 or 8.65%. Operating expenses, taxes and uncollectible railway revenue, July, 1915, \$3,893,988; July, 1914, \$4,535,647; decrease \$641,659 or 14.15%. Operating income, July, 1915, \$1,317,647; July, 1914, \$1,169,472; increase \$148,175 or 12.67%.

Most of the things that are to be had for the asking benefit the giver far more than the receiver.

FIND DANGER IN GIN MIXED SEED

Grower May Get Some of His Neighbor's variety of Cotton Unless Careful

(Special to The News and Observer.)

Washington, Aug. 28.—Few cotton growers realize when they take back seed from an ordinary gin to use in planting the next crop, the extent to which their seed may be mixed with the seed of the cotton ginned just previous to their lot. Yet this matter is of vital importance to all cotton raisers who wish to grow a uniform variety of cotton. As every student of cotton breeding knows, even a few seeds of another variety in a cotton field may through cross-fertilization cause interbreeding and deterioration in a large number of plants. Instead of getting only a few seeds from a neighbor's lot of cotton, however, actual investigations by specialists of the Department of Agriculture show that in certain cases a lot of seed will contain as much as 14 to 16 per cent left in the gin boxes from the cotton ginned just before. In the cases investigated not only has there been a large percentage of seed from the variety ginned just previously, but it is found that some seeds may remain from the second bale preceding. It follows, therefore, that a grower who very readily mix one or two other varieties with his special kind of seed.

Remedy Is Simple.

Where a grower is particularly about his seed, he can greatly minimize the mixing by quick, simple and inexpensive measures in which the average grower will be glad to co-operate. The following precautions, which seem to be entirely practicable and which, in fact, are now exercised in some localities, are strongly recommended in Department Bulletin No. 288, Cotton Ginning as a Factor in Cotton Seed Deterioration, soon to be issued.

The patron should accompany to the gin the lot of seed cotton from which he expects to save seed for planting, and he should aid the gin in seeing that everything possible is done to prevent mixing.

He should see that the flues, rollers, and cleaners are cleaned as thoroughly as their construction will permit before he allows his seed cotton to enter them.

Drop Roll Out.

The roll should be dropped from the roll box and the box should be thoroughly cleaned. The dropping of the roll is an operation with which all ginnermen are familiar. The construction of the gins is such that the roll can be dropped and the box cleaned in a very few minutes. Some improved gins are arranged so that the roll box may be emptied without stopping the gin, thereby further simplifying the operation.

Having cleaned the machinery up to and including the roll box, the next step is to prevent the seed of the variety to be ginned from falling into the conveyor. It is impracticable to clean the conveyor satisfactorily, and therefore it should not be used when planting seed is to be obtained. By adjusting the position of the apron of each gin the seed can be made to fall upon the floor in front of the gin instead of into the conveyor. From here it can be sacked easily.

Clean Floor.

The floors about the gins should be cleaned to the extent that no seeds are left lying around to cause mixing. Canvas spread upon the floor to receive the seed from the gins is often used.

Such precautions require time in which to carry them out effectively, and time spent in this manner naturally reduces somewhat the amount of ginning that otherwise could be done in a day. On this point the grower may find cause to base objection to such procedure, but it should be possible to meet the objection by fully compensating him for the extra time consumed. The expense of special ginning in some sections may be reduced by arranging to have it done on specified days or at the close of the season, when more time is available. In any event, the amount of seed that may be required to secure the grower's co-operation in the maintenance of pure seed is almost negligible in view of the favorable effect such precautions will have upon the farmer's crops in succeeding years.

ONE DEAD, SCORE HURT AS TRAIN HITS FREIGHT

(By the Associated Press.)

Bluefield, W. Va., Aug. 28.—Fireman T. M. Bailey was killed and a score of persons were injured, several severely, when Norfolk and Western passenger train No. 1 collided with a freight train at Gary, W. Va., late today. Engineer John Culleney jumped, but he was burned severely by steam. Several passenger coaches were smashed.